TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1883.

Amusement. To-day. Sijou Opera House-Pop. \$15 P. M. Carling-The Quan's Lace Handworthill. \$ P. M. Cormopolitan The atro-Tennets. \$ P. M. rand Opera House Colemana Vinstreis. SP. M. Madison Square Check 9 F. M.

Madison Square Thenter-The Reph. 2:0 F. M.

Shibira Garden Miniteria. 2 F. M.

Spracer a Painer Manie Hell-Variety. 2 and 3 F. M.

Spracer a Painer Manie Hell-Variety. 2 and 3 F. M.

Sinndard Thenter-Humpty Dunyty. 2 F. M.

Yang Pastor's Stift 8t. 3 Bentre-Vim 8 F. M.

Wallack's Thenter-The Prince Concert. 3 F. M.

Wallack's Thenter-Alvin Justin. 2 F. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, ismed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

### A Chance for Inventors.

In the heavy thunder storms which ocsurred in various parts of the country hast week the lightning manifested well-known affinity for petroleum. Three large oil tanks were struck. One of them was near Olean, in this State, another at Muncy Station, Pa., and the third in the yard of the Standard Oil Company at Communipaw, N. J. This last one had very little oll in it, and was not consumed, but the others, with their contents, were burning at the latest accounts.

The attractive influence exerted by petroleum, or its vapor, which renders these great off tanks so liable to destruction by thunderbolts, does not seem to be very well understood. If it was, we should hardly be without any efficient means of guarding such structures against lightning. The subject is well worthy of attention and study on the part of men of science. At present the safeguards are so inadequate that an oil tank is not only very likely to be destroyed by any thunder storm, but to act also as a firebrand to every building anywhere near it.

The inventor who devises a method which shall afford to oil tanks absolute protection against lightning, ought to be able to make a million of dollars by the invention.

### Howgate's Robberies.

The exact amount that HOWGATE stole from the signal service appropriations is not known. It has been variously stated as being between one hundred and fifty thousand and a quarter of a million of dollars. These robberies took place inside of eighteen months and they were effected by means of false vouchers, which never could have been ac cepted without official collusion.

The fraudulent vouchers show on their face that the accounting officers passed them with knowledge that they were forgeries in nine cases out of ten, or with a criminal carelessness for which no good defence can be made. When it is known that the vouchers had to pass inspection in two different offices. the Auditor's and Comptroller's, each of which is supposed to scrutinize every item in an account against the Treasury, and one of which is made by law a check upon the other, the absence of collusion seems out of the question.

When Howgate entered the Signal Bureau he had no property of any account, and his only known source of income was the regular salary he received. He was the disbursing officer under the late Gen. MYER, and he aspired to the vacancy when MYER died. Howcare began to lead a riotous life; he kept an expensive yacht; he purchased large quantities of real estate; he built fine houses, and he entertained members of Congress, heads of departments and of bureaus, and conniving clerks on a pro-

fuse scale of hospitality.

Howgare saw Senators, Representatives, and other public men acquire large wealth suddenly in politics and receive bribes without losing position in their party. He saw some of the beneficiaries of this notorious senire aven to the Presidency and in his comfortable retreat he sees several of them at this time setting up as Republican leaders and apostles of civil service reform!

When Howgate failed to get the appointment of Chief of the Bureau after the death of Gen. Myen, exposure became inevitable. Had he succeeded, the plunder would have continued probably until some accident or a quarrel in the office caused an explosion.

Indicted for felouies, and a prisoner in the jall, he was not treated like an ordinary Exceptional privileges were allowed to him. He feasted on the lest in the market, and he received visitors in state. The Judge who was to try the case gave him permission to go into the city at the festive season, and on the second occasion he followed Tweed's example by taking French leave of the vigilant officer, who sat in How-GATE's dining room while his prisoner calmly walked out of doors and took the carriage prepared for him by attentive friends.

It is morally certain that Howgare did not leave Washington Immediately after his escape from cust sly, and it is believed he has visited that cay at times since his flight. He is known to have been in communication with different persons at the capital, and he is said to have been seen in Florida within a few months past.

The eyes and the ears of the officers of the law appear to have been firmly closed against any intelligence about Howgare. Their vigflance belongs to the order of masterly mactivity. There appears to be no desire to find him. Very likely this is because others might be compromised who hold their heads high up socially, politically, and officially,

Now that OTTMAN has been rewarded for what he calls "years of honest industry," Howgare may make bold to reclaim the property which the Government attached, and ask to be rehabilitated as a persecuted citizen. It is only necessary to suppose he cannot be convicted, and to have the opinion of one of his own counsel to give assurance to that effect, in order that he should go free and resume business as OTTMAN has done, with a character from the Department of Justice. Curious as is the Howeare case, the mystery of it will probably never be known until the Republicans are driven out of office.

# Capital Punishment for Misdemeanors

The death penalty is a pretty severe punishment for illegal liquor selling. A proposition to make offences under the Excise law punishable by death would not be seriously entertained for a moment. Capital punishment, however, was practically inflicted upnight for selling beer on that day; and so far as he is concerned, the effect is not essentially different from what it would have been if the Legislature had declared that an

the same fate as a murderer. A disguised policeman, John W. Smith, went to REGAN's place late at night. He found six men there, besides the wife of the proprietor. He was served with sarsaparilla, and while drinking it observed the woman drawing beer for the other customers. Theroupon the officer disclosed his identity | institution. At least that course would save

and informed REGAN that he was under arrest. Ilt was doubtless wrong on REGAN'S part to get angry at this information, but it was extremely natural. If the policeman was a man of moderate intelligence, he must have known that a prisoner taken under such circumstances would probably become enraged. REGAN appears to have caught up the shield which the officer showed and to have thrown it at the policeman's head. He then rushed behind the bar, declaring that he would kill his captor, and, seizing a sword that hung there, he struck out with it toward the officer, who thereupon shot him.

REGAN died in the course of an hour. Now, of course, the victim was clearly a wrongdoer throughout. He had no right to sell beer as he was found selling it, nor should be have resisted the policeman in any manner after he was detected. We do not think, however, that he deserved death. He did not menace the policeman in such a way as really to put the officer's life in peril. He had a sabre and the officer was armed with a pistol, and the counter was between them. Certainly it would seem that the officer could have got away without sustaining any personal injury from an assailant so situated. It may be said that it would not have been becoming for a policeman to retreat from such a foe, but we think it would have been better to withdraw for a time, until additional assistance could have been procured, rather than to hold his ground at such cost.

The officer was already in possession of every fact essential to a successful prosecuion of the offender. He had personally observed the circumstances which constituted a violation of the law, and if he had departed without revealing his official character, he could have sued out a warrant and caused the arrest of REGAN on the following day without a particle of difficulty. Would not such a course have been much wiser than that which was adopted?

In the apprehension of offenders who have committed grave crimes it may sometimes e necessary to shoot them down in their tracks: but no man should be slain in order to effect his arrest for a comparatively trivial offence, unless his resistance is really likely to be fatal to others.

### The Naval Academy.

The circumstances under which the annual examinations and the graduating ceremonics of the school at Annapolis have just taken place, strongly suggest that it might be a senefit to the navy and to the country could these closing exercises of the academic term be followed by shutting up the institution itself for several years to come.

The whole establishment teems with d s content. The officers are apparently out of sympathy with the cadets, and an atmosphere of suspicion and nervousness pervades the place. Saturday's mortifying episode, in which the Superintendent made known to a promiscuous audience his belief that even the graduating class was bent on publicly defying and insulting him, is an illustration of the antagonism that prevails between the governing authorities and the students. The latter, on their part, are dissatisfied and disgusted at the recent set of Congress which admits only a small part of each class to the service.

That the Academy has furnished many good officers to the navy nobody doubts; and the judgment of some competent European visitors and critics has placed it in the front rank of institutions of its kind. But for many years it has been overrunning the navy with its cadets. The number of available vessels has been steadily diminishing. until it is now only about half as great as a few years ago; meanwhile the school at Annapolis has gone on in its task of grinding out new officers with a most conscientious industry and vigor. The consequence is that eadet midshipmen after graduation have waited for years to snap up a vacancy in the lowest commissioned rank. This system has been ridiculous, inconvenient, and costly. No sooner had a small part of one year' erop of the Academy been disposed of than another would be thrown upon the navy making the question what to do with the surplus more embarrassing than ever. This fatal fecundity recalls that of the enchanted coffee mill, which, being set to grind salt for the ship's larder, sank the vessel with its ceaseless product, and then went on salting the whole sea, because no one knew the magic words with which

to make it stop.
Congress undertook last year to reduce the navy by enacting a law which discharged those graduates who should have completed the six years' course, and were not needed to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line and of the engineer and marine corps. Having prescribed that there should be at least ten appointments into the navy each year from such graduates, it declared that only half the vacancies above the grade of midshipman should be filled by promotions in the line, and none at all in the staff corps. until the line officers should be reduced by 115, the medical by 10, the pay by 30, and the engineer by 100. It has recently been shown how a blundering phraseology may defeat a portion of the relief which was expected by the department under this measure: yet even should all the reduction ever hoped for under the law of August, 1882, be accomplished, it would be less than the service requires. The Senate Navy Committee and the Secretary agreed, last winter, that an additional reduction was practicable and desirable

Could the doors of the Naval Academy, therefore, be closed, and left closed until the supply of officers shall have ceased to be greater than the demand, it would be a relief to the service, if not also an advantage to the endets themselves. The ill-chosen language and unwarranted assumptions with which Mr. CHANDLES has conducted his dispute with the cadet engineers have given many people the idea that they are victims of official tyranny; but, as a practical matter, there are just three vacancies to be filled now on the assistant engineers' list. Apart, then, from the principle involved in the LEOPOLD suit, it is clear that a large majority of the forty-six young men whose cases depend upon it would be wise in striking out into civil life at once, rather than hanging on to the service by the cyclids for the chance of a vacancy.

The dissatisfaction, too, prevailing among the cadets at Annapolis, on the ground that they are defrauded by the act of Congress which restricts appointments, is rather strange. These lads have received or are receiving gratuitously a fine education, which will open to them almost any career; they have, in addition, an admirable physical on PATRICK REGAN in this city on Sunday training, while even all their living expenses are paid liberally throughout the course, To crown all, after obtaining these extraordinary advantages in starting upon the race for life, they receive from the country, with offender against the Excise law should suffer | their certificate of honorable graduation, a year's sea pay in eash. If, under such circumstances, they grumble at being dismissed to civil life at an age when college graduates also choose their various careers, simply because the past overloading of the personnel of the navy must be in some way counteracted, it would be well to shut up the

an outlay of nearly half a million in procuring a yearly addition of a few needed officers to the service.

Reappearance of the Ancient Mariner. The next State election in Indiana will not occur until Nov. 4, 1884, the day of the Presidential election. The next Governor of Indiana will not take his seat until Jan. 12, 1885, nineteen months from to-day. These dates are remote, yet candidates for the Republi can as well as for the Democratic nomination

begin to appear. Here, surely enough, among the Republican aspirants is our almost forgotten friend, the Ancient Mariner of the Wabash. The friends of the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON of Terre Haute present him as a strong and available camdidate against the Hon, WILLIAM S. HOL-MAN of Aurora, in case Holman is nominated by the Democrats. The Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON is understood to be ready to obey the call of duty.

We were under the impression that Dick THOMPSON slid out, or was shoved out, long ago. We thought his career was rounded and his biography all written, so far as it had any interest to the public.

When the Ancient Mariner of the Wabash was sailing as Fraudulent Secretary of the Navy under the Fraudulent President, he ran into a snag which completely demolished his reputation for veracity. Twenty years ago, the men engaged in procuring legislation favorable to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company drew up for their private uses a corruption list. The agents of this company had issued stock, granted lands, and promised each with great liberality to Senators, Representatives, lobbyists, people with influential relatives, and all sorts of telks useful to a corporation engaged In manipulating Congress. On this list certain pencilled comments indicated the estimation in which the company held the services of the persons to whom stock, land, or money had been promised. The name of the Hon. RICHARD W THOMPSON appeared twice, and the pencilled notes disposed of him and his claims in a rather contemptuous fashion. Here is one entry:

Names. | Bemarks. | No. of Shares. HENSET BESSET.

Supposed to be for H BESSET. J 1980,000 beauco of the form of

Besides the entry which slid the Ancien Mariner of the Wabash out of an interest in a million dollars' worth of stock, there was another entry in the schedule of cash habilities which treated him with equal cruelty: Show him, "H W Trearses" \$5.500 to tree Broke says he did not intend to pay it

When the attention of the guileless old sea lawyer was called to these memoranda, he expressed great surprise. He swore by the tarriest of toplights that he had never been premised any stock by the men representing the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Company. It was true that he had drawn up a legal paper for the corporation, for which he charged them \$5,000, or about \$500 a foolscap page. But he ad never lobbied for the road, had done nothing to procure legislation in its interest, had never served it in the departments. No bluff son of the ocean ever made a denial more square and blunt than the denial with which the Hop. RICHARD W. THOMPSON furnished THE SUN:

"You did nothing that even your enemies could call blying-had nothing to do with securing legislation by

Concress Troupson—Before Congress? Never, hever, never! Had inciding to do with getting legislation, either directly or indirectly.

"Were you ever promised by anybody any stock or mad for any services in relation to the Leavenworth. Passive and Western?"

"Mr. Troupson—Never was promised any stock or land from anybody congested with the railroad and never get any. Thore was no lobbying for that road to my knowledge. At least, I did note of it."

Yet at the very moment when the Ancient Mariner was uttering these words, there was pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New York a suit brought by the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON'S assignee to prevent the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western men from letting him slide and shoving him. Among the papers in that suit was RICHARD W. THOMPSON of Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana, attorney at law, aged 56 and upward," in which he swore as follows:

the swore as follows:

"It is proper that I should say that I once remained in Washington longer than I should etherwise have done to and the raid Stock on his request as I was informed to the gentlemen who prevailed upon me rodos a and office which can him to first the bookington of a section of the state of the bookington of a section of the lander of the bookington of a section of the lander of the booking of the section of the lander of the lander with the booking of the section of the lander of t

In all the annals of navigation there is no record of a shipwreck so complete and so melancholy as that which befell the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON'S reputation for veracity. How can anybody ever believe the venerable sea lawyer now? If he told the truth to THE SUN he perjured himself in his lawsuit. If he swore truly in his lawsuit he lied outrageously to THE SUN. His sin seemed small, perhaps, beside the greater enormity of the HAYES Fraud, and he retired almost unnoticed from public life into the canal business. But he would be a veritable Old Man of the Sea for the party that attempted to carry him through a campaigu.

The Indiana Republicans had better let DICK THOMPSON slide. He will be more comfortable himself if he stays in the place into which he was shoved.

# A Serious Question.

The British steamship Bolgravia, which left Queenstown on the last day of May, and arrived here yesterday, had on board for New York seven hundred Government-assisted Irish emigrants. A cable despatch of the 10th instant conveys the news that six hundred more Irish emigrants, aided by the British Government, left Galway for this port on Friday last. Many thousands more of these unhappy people are to be sent here, within a short time, under the auspices of the British Government.

The Evening Post of yesterday had

Washington despatch in these words: Those who have given the subject of forced pauper ould give much information as to the contracts made with the British Government for the transportation to this country of the Irish poor, and it will appear, if Congress shall ever make inquiry, that the British Govern nent sends to America only those Irish peasants who are useless for any purposes in Ireland."

This subject was taken up by the great Irish-American Convention held in Philadelphia last April, and here is one of the resolutions adopted, with enthusiasm, as part of the platform of that Convention:

" Resolved. That the policy of the English dovernment in first reducing the Irish peasantry to abject poverty, and then sending them penniless to the United States, dependants upon American charity, is unnatural, in iss, and an outrage upon the American dovernmen and people. We respectfully direct the attention of the United States Government to this iniquity, protest against its continuance, and instruct the officials who shall be chosen by this Convention to present our protest to the President of the United States, and res fully but firmly to arge upon the President that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to decitine o support paupers whose pauperism began under and is the result of English misgovernment, and to demand of England that she send no more of her paupers to these shores to become a burden upon the American people." We say that a serious question is brought

before the American people by the transpor-

tation to this country, under British authority and at British expense, of these great bodies of helpiess emigrants from Ireland.

The Czar has given Judge HUNT and Ad miral Baldwin the large gold medal of the coronation, and the Admiral is further enriched by the Czar's gift of a gold snuffbox. But here is Article L. section 8 of the Consti tution of the United States:

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the Unite Stares, and no person holding any office or frust unde him shall, without the consent of the Congress, accep-of any present, emblument, office, or title of any kin whatever, from any King, prince, or foreign State."

tain the consent of Congress to their acceptance of the gold medals and the gold snuffbox Hostilities against the Chinese are going

The Minister and the Admiral have yet to ob

on in all parts of this country. The anti-Chinese riots in the far Northwest and the attack of the onium joints of this city were only the pre cursors of other demonstrations. A Chinese gambling house in Philadelphia was raided or Sunday night, and also one in Boston, twenty lve Celestials being bagged in the former cit and twenty in the latter. The Chinese trouble in Waynesboro, Georgia, are now reviewe through the action of the Grand Jury, and he Mongolian witnesses exhibited a singular pliancy of religious faith. Loo Choso, being closely questioned by the Judge, quickly retorted: "I beleeb in my Goddee and your Goddee, too,"

The fate of King KOFFEE KALKALI Is hard one. He abdicated the throne of Ashan toe some time ago, desiring to retire to private Nevertheless, he has been forcibly restored to the throne, and is compelled to reign in spite of himself. Between the sovereigns try to get rid of their crowns and can't and the other sovereigns whom their subjects vainly try to get rid of the regal business one that rarely gives satisfaction all around.

A somewhat noticeable feature of the League base ball playing this year has been the comparatively large scores that are usually nade by one side or the other; and another feature is the comparative frequency with which the victor in a game gives its opponent a good beating. In Saturday's four games, for example, the score at Philadelphia was for Cieveland 15 runs and for Philadelphia 1; at Boston, Detroit 8 runs and Boston 30; at Providence, Chicago 11 runs and Providence 0; at New York, Buffalo 8 runs and New York 7, only one close game in the four. And that these are not cases of permanent inequalities in the contending clubs is shown in the fact, for example, that on Friday the Providence nine beat the Chicago by 10 to 2. The change of a pitcher, or a catcher, or a little loose fielding will produce one of these marked reversals in the results. Last season many games were played with such scores as 1 to 0 or 2 to 1, and many persons still look upon games of this sort with apparent rapture, even where the low scores are produced chiefly by striking out or falling to hit the ball out beyond the easy range of the fielders. But spectators in general like to see both free and hard striking and alert, accurate fielding.

ZURERTORT, who came out ahead in the first series of games at the London chess contest, resterday won the chief prize of the tournament, as he was generally expected to do after the first half was over. This player also carried off the first honors at the l'arinternational tournament of 1878; but at the Vienna tournament of last year he only succo-ded in dividing the fourth and fifth prizes with Mackenzie. One of Dr. Zukertort's achievements was to play sixteen simultaneous games, without seeing the boards, in a two days' contest with picked members of a well-known London club, losing one game in the sixteen, drawing three, and winning twelve.

The memory of last year's disastrous defeat at Creedmoor has not encouraged contributions to the fund for sending an American team to Wimbledon. Yet the practice scores now being made here by the team average higher than the scores of the victorious Brit sh eam, and those who contribute to the fund may be helping to regain the laurels lost last fall.

It seems strange in these hot days to read of thirty schooners being so solidly feelocked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence that their crews save fallen short of provisions, and the Canadian Government is about to send a steamer to their relief. The place where these vessels are imprisoned is no further north than the south of England.

The effect of heated flagstones and the sides of lofty brick and stone buildings in raising the temperature of the air in the streets. was strikingly shown yesterday. In elevated places the temperature was several degrees lower than in the streets; and while persons who were in situations where the breeze from the ocean could reach them thought it a very comfortable summer's day, those who were on the sidewalks and in offices bemmed in with brick walls were oppressed by the heat. When servened from the glace of the sun, the city's roofs become, on such a day, a very fair substitute for a country grove or the deck of an ex-

To pay a fair percentage on the cost of the bridge sixteen hundred dollars must be taken in for tolls every day. At present the receipts average about five hundred; but they will run higher when the railroad is completed. Many people avoid crossing the bridge because the tramp over it is fatiguing.

The dynamite conspirators, who, according to LYNCH, the informer, left New York to blow up London, were put on trial yesterday. LYNCH appears to be possessed of a great deal of information, though his knowledge of Irish history is evidently limited.

# Judge Bayls-A Correction.

We are authorized to say that an alleged conversation published in the New York Herald of May 28 last as having taken place between the Hon. David Davis and a correspondent of the Herald in San Francisco, in which certain statements relating to Mr. Tilden were put into the mouth of Judge Davis, is a fabrication from beginning to end. Judge Davis has never entertained the opinions ascribed to him. and has never at any time or any place given expression to such opinions. On his recent tour to the Pacific coast he purposely avoided any reference to politics, and declined to be interviewed on public matters.

We are also authorized to add that Judge Davis had no knowledge of these fletions until his attention was called to them by a friend in ashington, who showed him the contradiction of the same recently published in THE SUN in an interview with the Hon. Daniel Manning

# Samuel J. Handatt for President.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Being & onstant reader of Tue Ses, and taking deep interes in all it says, I would like to suggest a word or two. Our friend from Oregon was very good with his nominations, but I think this would be an improvement

Por President-Sancet, J. Randall of Pennsylvania. For Vice-President-William S. Holmas of Indiana. Or, if thought best we might reverse the ticket, because, as you recently said. Holman would be the incarnation of economy and honesty, and there is nothing could be said against him. Yours respectfully. II. T.

### Clarence Seward as a Republican Candidate for President.

Prom the Cincinnati Express Gazette, Republican. Charence A. Seward is one of the foremost is west in this country. His great popularity among the people of New York is best evidenced by the notable and rather peculiar fact that as the head of the Electron tests in the clickin of 1980, he ran harzely in advance of the regular vote. He use contined himself closely to his profession, keeping about from the political turnoits and conducts of recent years. He stands head and should dere above the politician, and by his seperior qualifications as usen of trains, sability and spotiess integrity, commends himself to the people.

# A Good and Generous Man

From the Charleston News and Courier, June 1 Mr. Childs is a good man, as every Philadelphian will tellyout. He unkes a great deal of money and gives away some of it. He lives in a maride living and knows tien Grant. Call on him at his office in the Ledger boulding and he will give you ha autograph and a cup and saucer worth a sollar or more.

THE TRUTH SHOUT PALESTINE

The Country Aufr, Pertile, and Relatively HAIPA, May 16 .- Considering the number of tourists, both American and English, who annually visit the Holy Land, I have been much struck with the erroneous impression which still continues to prevail in regard to its availability as a field of colonization, and as at

opening for foreign enterprise and capital.

For some time past a discussion has been taking place in the Jewish papers on both sides of the Atlantic, in which the merits of Pales tine from this point of view have been canassed, and I can only account for the extraordinary inaccuracies which have characterized he arguments of the disputants by the supposition that they have derived their information from sources which, owing to the changes which have taken place in the country during the last few years, may now be considered obsolete. A remarkable illustration of this has just come to my notice in the account which Dr. Thomson gives of the Plain of Esdraelo in his well-known work, "The Land and the Book," which fully deserves the high reputation it enjoys, and which when it was pub ished, twenty-three years ago, presented most faithful picture of the Holy Land and its inhabitants. That anybody who now took this work as an authority upon the actual condition of many parts of the country would be most vofully misled, may best be judged of from a short extract of what he says of the Plain o Esdraelon, on the borders of which I have been iving for the last six months, and comparing it with the results of my own observation,

it with the results of my own observation.

"The Bedouins resort here," he remarks, "with their flocks and camels, and the whose of Esdracion will be shortly abandened to them. Their system of desolation is worked out in this fashion; they pitch their tents in the vicinity of a village and in such numbers as to bid deflances to the inhabitants. Of course their camels and flocks roam over the unfeaced riain, and deveur a larve part of the grain while growing; and when it is ripe, they either steal it or compel the farmers to present them with a heavy percentage as the price of their protection. From the village itself chickens, east, sieer, cows, and even horses dismiperar and can nover be recovered. Many of the inhabitants soon move off to escape from their amoyances and the village being thereby weakened, the Arabs provoke a quarrel, some one is wounded or killed, and the piace is sacked or burned. The end aimed at is now reached, and the land belongs henceforth to the lawiess Isimacite. In ten years there will not be an inhabited village in Esdracion unless this wretched work is checked, and even now it is unsafe to traverse this noble plain in any direction, and everybody goes armed and prepared to repel force by force. But a small perpared to repel force by force. But a small perpared to repel force by force. But a small perpared to repel force by force, But a small perpared to repel force by force, But a small perpared to repel force by force, But a small perpared to repel force by force, and the will be supprised to learn. In the face of this description, that almost every acre of the pian is under entitivation. The lower end is not more than six miles wide, and most of it is too wet and flat for cultivation, but the Arabs delight in it, particularly in winter, and it is even now dotted over with their black tabernacies. Overgrown with thisties and long grass it is the favorite haunt of the gazele, and so forth.

Your readers will be supprised to learn, in the face of this description, that almost every a The Bedouins resort here," he remarks

urant fertility which it is possible to conceive. When, therefore, I read the other day, as an argument why colonies should not be established in this part of Gailies, a description of the dangers which would attend any such experiment. I was amazed at the tennerity of the assertion, until I recognized some of the phrases above quoted which must be myexcuse for making the extract. But as so much attention is just now devoted to the consideration of the agricultural capabilities of Palestine. I think it only right that the delusions which evidently continue to exist on the subject should be dissipated with as little delay as possible. The fact is that nearly the whole plain of Esdraelon is divided between two great projectors, the Sultan himself, who has recently acquired a great part of the eastern perion of it, and the Sursacks, the richest hat been in Syria, who are resident in Beyrout and who own nearly sit the villages extending from the foot of the Nazareth hills to the sea, some idea of the amount of the grain which is annually grown on their perion of the bilain of Esdraelon alone may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Sursock himself told me a few weeks ago that the cost of transporting his last year's crop to Halfa and Aere amounted to 150,000. This was saile as illustrating the necessity of a railway across the plain, with a view of chemening the cost of transport, as owing to the Sultan having property here, if had become destrabe in his Majesty's interest

view of cheapening the cost of transport, as, owing to the Sulfan having property here, it had become desirable in his Majesty sinterest. A concession has recently been granted to these beyrout capitalists for the purpose of constructing a fine which shallconnect the Bay of Acre and the two ports upon it with the great grain-growing province to the cast of the Jerdan called the Hauran, from which remion the usands of camels haded with cereais come annually to Acre and Haifa.

As I write the engineers are starting to commence the surveys of this line, which will run right through to the centre of the Plain of Esdraelon, and open up a great extent of new country lying in the hills behind it, which will now find an easier access to the sea, while the whole of Galilee will benefit from so important of means of communication. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that while every province in Turkey has been steadily retrearrating doring the last few years, Palestine alone has been rapidly developing in agricultural and material prosperity. In Haifa, and its neighborhood and has risen threefold in value during the last flw years, while the export and import trade has increased with a remarkable rapidity, and the population has doubled within tenvens. Indeed, the population of the whole of Palestine shows an increase during that period, more particularly owing to immigration within the last year or two. The consequence is that although, so far as security for life and property is cenecrated, there is still much to be desired, great progress has been made, and with a more energetic Government the country might be rendered as safe as any in the world. As it is, the Arabs are for the most part pushed east of the Jordan, and it is now becoming more and more pare for an Arabencampment to be seen in the neighborhood of the more settled and prosperous part of the country. There are, of course, vilages where the inhabitants have a bad reputation, and as a rule in the establishment of new colonies, proximity to these should be avoid ine, and who purchase numerous new villages

mainted by the Sursecks alone, who now own thousands of acres of the finest land in Palostine, and who purchase numerous new villages every year.

At the same time it must be admitted that, practically, the purchase of land in this country is attended with many difficulties. It is either held by villages in a communal manner or in very small patches, many of which laws several owners. In the first case the whole village, with its lands, must be purchased, an operation involving many efficial formalities, or the co-proprietors of the small patches have to agree unon the amount of the nurchase money, and then to show a clear title and the payment of all streams of taxes. As a rule the purchase of any considerable extent of land involves negotiations existed any over several months, and strangers unused to the ways of the country and the methods by which official routine may be expedited and obstacles removed are apt to meet with many disappointments. On the other hand owing to official corruntion, immense tracts of land fit for cultivation, but which are unoccupied owing to the sparseness of the population generally, may through favoritism and backsheesh, be obtained at an aimoest nominal price.

The same erroneous impression prevails in regard to the barrenness of the country, as in regard to the barrenness of the country, as in regard to the barrenness of the country, as in regard to the barrenness of the country, as in regard to the barrenness of the country, as in regard to the barrenness of the country, as in regard to the barrenness of the country, as in regard to the barrenness of the country, as in regard to the barrenness of the country for his superting, and its capacities in this respect have been most forcibly dwelt upon by the officers engaged in the survey of the country furnishes the best evidence of what it is capacities in which they are engaged in the survey of the country for the Palestine exploration fund, who have enjoyed unequaled apportunities of judging upon the question. The fact that the

data.

There are three prejudices which have operated against the colonization of Palestine by Jews and which are all absolutely unsound, and these are, first, that the Jew cannot become an agriculturiat; secondly, that the country is barren, and thirdly that it is unsafe. The real obstacle in the way to Palestine colonization does not lie in any of these directions, but in the fact that the tovernment is most determinedly opposed to it.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

ALBARY, June 11 .- Some of the rural newspapers complain that bills in which the people of their neighborhoods were interested were not acted upon by the Governor, but were east by him among the rubbish of the Legislature. At the close of the last session about the

At the close of the last session about the ordinary number of bills were left in the Executive chamber, but the number of these which the Governor has wholly ignored is perhaps unprecedented.

These bills were the product of a growing abuse, which needs a remedy. They were passed amid the confusion of the last three or four days of the session, it is an old evid which can be corrected only by the constituents of the members of the Legislature.

Last year the Legislature hassed 410 acts, covering 1,225 pages of the session laws. But only six of these acts, covering four pages, were passed in the whole of January and February. Go back ten years and we find that of the 874 acts passed during the session of 1873 only five short acts went through in all the month of January. We pick up at random the laws of 1807. There were 574 acts passed, covering 2,485 pages, but only twelve were passed in January. In each of these years (and they were not exceptions to the general rule of the past third of a century) nearly three-fourths of the bills which became laws were rushed through in the last week of the session, not to mention the hundreds that fell stillborn in the Executive Chamber after the adjournment.

The attention of the Legislature while in session has been called to this evil again and again, but with apparently very little effect. It is for the people to apply the remedy when they select Senators and Assemblymen.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The voluminous papers

n the case of Ottman may be very interesting and able is productions of professional skill, but they fail in the nost essential point of satisfying the public as to the distribution of the money which Halleck stole from the Treasury, and of which Ottown was notoriously the re-ceiver. Nineteen thousand dollars of the original stolen notes were given up to Ottown, or rather to persons representing him, and exercising large political influence these \$10,000, in what proportions was the mouey ditributed and for what service ! The official papers are strangely silent in these respects while they overflow with disquisitions on law and with technical refinements. Congress will certainly order this extraordinary case to be investigated next whiter, and in a way to prevent the possibility of whitewashing. There is a question be hind it far more serious than the amount of the stoles money, and that is by what means and by whose agenc promise effected, by which the Government was made to release its hold on part of this money, and to hand it over to the principal confederate of the third who stole it? Ottman could never have got a dime of these nineteen thousand dollars but for this compromise. He was too giad to be let alone, and he would doubtless have raid ertificate of character from the Department of Justice and with several thousand dollars in his pocket of the Halleck. It is not surprising that the President should be greatly annoyed at the nature of this transaction, and at the agencies by which it was brought about

### An American Leader of Parisian Sectory. From the Landon Truth.

Paris, May 28,-Mrs. Bigelow was an ideal entre of American society. She went on the ten and forment principle. The sociability, equality, and con-findity that reigned were the glory of her soirces. Star abounded, and many of them were of first magnitude but they forgot to be starrish. Lions and lionesses were starfied up well with the humbler quadrupeds. There was not a taut of that sickening rustonquiererie which

is now the pingue of Paris.

Mrs. Bigelow was a Quakeress, and held to the simple ways of the Priends, sniong whom she was reared. She also kept the bloom and piquancy for which she was distinguished as Miss Jenny Poulteney. It was a pleas are to see her smile and to hear her say, for instance, to his late Excellency the brother of "Pelham;" "Lord Palling, sir, I want to introduce you to my young friend Miss Cook. She has come out to Europe to perfect her riends in England I should be so much obliged. We think a great deal of her. I must tell you that she played the organ in one of our New York churches."

### The Income of the Roman Pontiff.

From the London Standard. ROME, May 29.-The Papal Income from feter's pence has, during the past months of this year continued to decrease rapidly. An appeal to all the Bishops of Christendom to awaken the consciences of the faithful to the necessity of providing the means, without which the Vatican cannot meet its many calls, i being prepared. Since the 1st of April, however, the Pope has received from five individuals, not Italians, gifts amounting to two millions of france. One of these offerings consisted of half a million france. They were all offered to Leo XIII personally at private audiences.

# The Saturday Half Holiday for Clerks.

TO THE EDUTOR OF THE SUN-Sir. For the not turee or four years the leading dry goods houses have given their clerks a half holiday on Saturdays and September are warm months, too. Sometimes we have warmer weather in June and September than in July and August, and there seem to be good reasons why the half holidays should begin with June and conwhy the half hololays should begin with June and continue til betcher. This would be giving four mouths of early closing instead of two, as a present. Now, this plan cannot be regarded as objectionable when the plan cannot be regarded as objectionable when the benefits to be derived from it are considered. Sirrely those who are well rested are in the best condition to perform a tisks wherein endorance is required or the seil power becomes a factor. In many of our large bouses the business as factor. In many of our large bouses the business on Saturday afternoons, through the whole year, is triding as compared with that of the whole year, it friding as compared with that of the whole year, where the wear. The pleneter attractions on several assertions were. The pleneter attractions on our mathers on Saturday, South a strategic like to you mathers on Saturday, South a strategic like to you mathers on Saturday, South and of the like to the out to much housed clerks have a breathing spell for recreation and culture trush have a breathing spell for recreation and culture surely the maximinity of our employers in accepting to the wishes of their employees in this respect would be fully recognized and solvantage would accrue from it to themselves.

New Yorks, June 19. New YORK, June 10.

# A New Weather Prophet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am not TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SUT: I am not a Vennor or a Wingins, but an experience of overforty. Rve years on sea and land convinces me I can forecast the weather wise men. Foreast for to morrow. Threaday—The weather will be fine, clear, and not very hot for the season.

NEW YORS, June 11.

ASCIEST MARINER.

# Marriage of John Bright's Son.

From the Manchester Guardian. From the Manchester Guerelian.

Testerday, May 30, Mr. John Albert Bright of One Ash, dochdaic, son of the Hon John Bright M. P., was married to Mass Edith Eckersley Shawcross, daughter of Mr. W. T. Shawcross, one of the principal partners of a large sminning firm, and a resident of Rochdale. The Unitarian Chapter in Biackwater street, the place of worship attended by the bride's Tamily, was the centre of attraction, for it was here the ceremony was to be performed.

At a quarter past 11 the bridegroom, accommunied by his hest man, Mr. Richard Heape of Highfield, Rochdale, and hey youngest brider, Mr. Philip Bright, arrived, and were greeted in the open air with vociferous chegra soon after Mr. John Bright, accompanied by Mrs. Clark of Street, and Mrs. Curry of retratford-on-Avon, his two daughters, drove up, and were received with applaine.

### The Summer Boarder's Bucolle. I love the crowing of the shrill voiced cocks What time the dewy feet of bashful morn Shrink from the sun to nestic 'neath cool rocks; I love to see the farmer weed his corn;

I leve to watch the placid feeding flocks

The cow's great pleading, pensive eyes forlorg; I love the crack of the jocund hired man's lash; I love, or would if I could get it, something clse to eat How sweet the elm-howered oriole sings Calm-swaying in the air, her airy tune

How sweet the elm its grateful shadow flings O'er archins playing numblepeg at moon; How sweet the red-baired maid that daily brings Hard caler to the help through heats of June How sweet the gracious type and clune must be to Him, all too happy soul, who dreads not sunstroke mosquito.

Sweet is the bleating from the wattled cor-And sweet to stray along the sylvan path; Sweet is the whippoorwill's complaining note.

And sweet the mower's steady swing of swath,
Cutting the ripe, rich grass in measured note, Laying it low in fresh and odorous math; Sweet 'lis at dusk upon the lake to float--At least I think it would be, for I cannot find a boa Ah, sweet the watchdog's whine from out his for den

Thrills through the night air—I must grin and hear : All, sweet to sit within the dew fleeked garden And dream away the golden day, so fair it Lies 'twist sun and shade, its fruits so sweetly harden; The ninety nine at night in my room—the gas Small fare, big bills mosquitoes, beat—'tis pity I ever like an idiot, came here from New York city.

-A Kansas paper announces that Mrs. A. Stewart has given \$4,000,000 for an entirely free co ege in this exy

-The art collection of Emile de Girardia is about to be dispersed by auction. Many of the objects gathered together by the great journalist possess historical value.

-Father Mahoney of St. John's Cathedral, Milwankee, declared in a sermon that he could not con-scientiously administer the sacraments to any saloon

keeper who refused to obey the Excise law -The oldest printed ballad in the English language was lately acquired for the British Museum, It is a contemporary record of the battle of Flooden Field, printed by one of the earliest typographers.

-Governors of one-horse British dependencies like to be "Your Excellencied," but have in fact no right to that style, which the Colonial office never accords them. Only the Viceroys of Ireland, India, and Canada are entitled to it.

Eyre & Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers, are now general merchants and shippers, and undertake "to supply everything in the shape of goods which enter into the common of every-day life." The business represented by this firm is over 150 years old.

-There will this year be performances of the Passion Play at Brixlegg in the Tyrol, about thirty miles north of Innstruck. The representations will be very similar to those at Ober-Ammergan, and the dates are June 3, 10, 17, 24, July I, 8, 15, 22, 20, Aug. 12, 10, 20. - A Parisian artisan, lately on a spree, dam-

aged his hat so much that he bought another at a second hand store when half drunk. Next morning he found under its lining five notes for 1.00 francs. Unable to recollect where he hought the hat he advertised the find. -The London society journals say that Oscar Wilds is now dressing a la Lard Byron, and is to figure in this new mode on his return here in September

They say that he took back \$7 500, acquired through the Social emiorsement of Mr. Sam Ward To Mrs. Langiry they give five five five as her hand.

A man goes round with a cancelling stamp for which he asks \$50. In a day or two another man appears with one that does the same work to about \$2.50, and if this one is purchased, the next development is a demand for damages in using an in-fringement of the jatent of the first.

-Americans do not seem to value the benuly of the memories associated with the haunts of our men of letters. The Concord cottage where Haw rather for less, than their actual value.

- Mount Vesuvius has recently shown greater surns of activity. The eruption of stones and drawing almost irresistibly the attention to the moun-tain. A new cruptive crater in formation can already be clearly seen from Naples. The last one fell into th

interior of the old crater.

—A suspiciously heavy envelope was received at the office of the Jewish Messager. It was opened, and a photograph was revealed. A rabid desired to secure an eligible position in this city. He gave an account of his abilities, and enclosed his picture, so that it might be published, and thereby add to his chances, "among the ladies especially."

-The London Tablet says that the first vivisectionist was Bishop Theodore of Cervia, in 1264 Confessor of Pope Innocent. He was a surgeon, and being struck with the large number of soldiers who died in wat from the effects of injuries to the intestines, he nade experiments on two living animals with a view to the sewing up of the wounded intestine, in which he

-Though within the last 103 years the world has undergone many changes, the winning just of the Derby stood in 1780-when Sir Charles Bunberry's Diomed was the first winner of England's historic racprecisely where it stood on Derly day, 1883. In the former time a George, Prince of Wales, looked on with Richard, first Earl Grosvenor, by his side, and at the latter another Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, with Lord Grosvenor's grandson, the first Duke of Westmin

-The Earl of Shaftesbury, now 83, is about to retire from business. It may not be known that the philanthropic peer is a large cab owner. More than a hundred hansoms and their horses are his property These equipages are very neatly appointed, the drivers are men selected for their good conduct, and are particularly well treated, and the public feeling is one of regret that public locomotion is not more in the hands purveyors like the Earl. -The Grand Army of the Republic has

been swindled by a scheme called the Veteran Mining Company. A recent meeting at Denver declared that this company had no title to the land in which the mines are situated, even if the mines themselves have mines are situated, even it the imines themselves have any value, which is a matter of serious doubt. The chief mining has been done in the pockets of those creditions cumrales who trusted to recommendations of the scheme by officers of the society. Missing the Grand Army for personal ends is, however, an old experience, -The experience in San Francisco is that

the optum smoking habit is conflued almost exclusively to the Chinese and those exceptional persons of the white race who have fallen so low that a lower depth is impossible, and the stories that women of good breeding and unocent young girls are enticed into opium joints are denounced as fictions. For the greater security of the Chinese under American laws the Chinese bix Co. panies in San Francisco have placarded the Chine-quarter with a warning to the residents not to adm white men, women, or children into their houses for the of smoking ontun

-Of late years the employment of women as clerks has greatly increased, not only in England, but in France as well; and in both countries it is generally agreed that the system upon the whole works very satisfactorily. At the Bank of France there are now no fewer than 10) female cterks, who receive 3 france a day to commence with, and whose annual salary, after a year or two's service, rises to 1,880 france; and at the Paris offices of the Credit Foncier, where also there is & france, or been a year. In both establishments the hours of attendance are from 8 to 4 on six days of the week; and the mais and female clocks sit in different rooms the women being superintended by officials of their own

sex, and thus enjoying the greatest possible privacy. -Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, writes. "The ladies of my family tried (without at first telling me) the bold experiment of discarding corself altogether. But they found, as others have found before them, that, with the usual smount of underskirting corsets could not be conveniently discarded. I have very little doubt that they would have returned to their outside hones, but for the happy thought that perhapt the divided skirt might remove the various incon-veniences which had followed the disuse of corsets changed attire have come several important advantages The weight of the underclothing is reduced three fourths 2 Increase of warmth, 3 Walking is much caster, and tricycling, lawn tennis, \$c., are made easy 4 Dancing is much pleasanter. 5. Health is improved . The voice is increased in volume. They now say that

would induce them to return to the old attire."
-When the Prince of Wales was last it Prussia he visited with the Crown Prince, his brother indaw, the military barracks in the Carlstrasse. The were surprised on entering the first room to see the Crown Princess Victoria's likeness hauging over the guard table. In wandering through the several quarters they found a similar portrait similarly placed it each roun. At last as they stepped into another mon the Grown Prince remarked to his brother in law. "There she is again. I feel half inclined to be justice." She seems to be such a favorite here." But soldiers in their desire to create a pleasant surprise, had practised a 'ittle piece of deception a la l'otenkin. Al the whole regiment possessed only one portrait of the Princess they contrived to make it do duty in each o the rooms in turn. As soon as the Prince space was turned, while speaking with one of the sciitiers, the picture was taken down, carried into the next room.

and bung over the table of the Corporal.

The Harvard Annex movement was begun, several years ago, by the institution of evening readings in the university, which were free to members of both sexes. Then an enthusiastic young indy took of both seven. Then an enthusiastic young lady tool up a regular classical course under one of the professoral thereby showing what wemen could do. Next a five ladies of Cambridge combined to form a little school for the higher elberation of a lang women. It only connection with liars and was that several professors of that institution were engaged as teachers. There are twenty seven pupils the first year. A Cambridge laft spoke of it in just as the Harvard Annax. The name stands, and is used even in the official reports. The corps of instructors inclindes their wine professors and tutors in the college, a small physical laborators has been fitted up with apparatus, a working there of about 1925. up with apparatus a working library of a op with apparents a warring to the notices its interest at volumes is in the building and the notices it interest at open to the students with certain restrictions. From tically a college for some in a lets in controller.

—A clock in a United States because office in the property wife.

A chork in a United States perpeten effect said that it was her rule to believe every person who came in was a list. "Here's he exceeded." Yes wouldn't think an if you had one experience. Purpers it inclining to what people will be for oil greatment that a greatment for the exceeding the front Y is when it introduced that a greatment women for the a key of \$5 a mouth, would turn their marriage into a library-allegative flow marriage that a great relations and their interest well. If he writing to held that there were last to subject a large in the way a present of a will respect to a will respect to the relations of the experience of the former the law takes no holder she required a large is which are may enter not so, if she is a mining to to bettern the former to the original for the experience. And that feel tall the Some the next in the feel's tall that the some the next in the feel's tall the some the next in the some the some the next in the some the sound in the some the next in the some the sound in the some the next in the some the next in the sound nd make out that me is not a wife. I have free Known her to hong an agree and deep of on the make this shaneful arowal. Astonishing but it?"